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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/718,583

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John A. Bertani

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01/19/2005

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Intellectual Property Administration

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EXAMINER

WON, MICHAEL YOUNG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 01/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/718,583

Applicant(s)

BERTANI ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Y Won

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2004.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-4, 8-11, 15, and 16 have been amended.
2. Claims 1-16 have been examined and are pending with this action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 1 recites the limitation "first server" in page 2 of the amendment filed September 28, 2004 and later recites "first web server" within the same claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
4. Claim 15 recites the limitation "the second web site". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 9-11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) in view of Kirsch et al. (US 6,466,966 B1).

**INDEPENDENT:**

As per ***claim 1***, Gupta teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server, wherein the server comprises a first server of a plurality of servers that are connected via a computer network (see col.11, lines 26-38), the method comprising steps of: receiving a connection to the user via a client data terminal (see Fig.2, #206; Fig.3, steps 300-302; and col.11, lines 40-48); accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see Fig.3, step 312); selecting from the first web (see col.2, line 6: "World Wide Web") server a computer input mark (see col.11, lines 40-45) to a second web server (see Fig.3, step 314; col.11, lines 42-45; and col.12, lines 47-52) and assigning a first identifier (see col.5, line 66-col.6, line 4 and col.12, lines 17-19 & 63-67); and authenticating the user (see col.12, lines 25-41) and the first web server (implicit: see col.12, lines 13-14) and allowing access to the second web server (see col.13, lines 14-16) if the identifier is authenticated to eliminate the need for

the user to provide separate login information (see col.6, lines 21-24 & 31-37) when connecting to the second server via the input mark (see col.12, line 62-col.13, line 6).

Gupta does not explicitly teach of assigning an underlying second identifier associated with the first web server of the input mark. Kirsch teaches of assigning an underlying identifier associated with the first web server of the input mark (see col.20, lines 46-51). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Kirsch within the system of Gupta by implementing assigning underlying second identifier associated with the first web server of the input mark within the method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server because such an implementation allows the second web server to identify and authenticate the first web server and ensure that the "redirection" (see Kirsch: title) of the client request is from a trusted source.

As per **claim 10**, Gupta teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user logging onto a host (see Fig.1, #123) web site (see col.11, lines 26-38), the method comprising steps of: receiving a connection to a user via an affiliated web site (see Fig.2, #206; Fig.3, steps 300-302; and col.11, lines 40-48); accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see Fig.3, step 312); selecting from the host web site a computer input mark having a hyperlink to a second web site (see Fig.3, step 314; col.11, lines 42-45; and col.12, lines 47-52) and assigning a personal identifier (see col.5, line 66-col.6, line 4 and col.12, lines 17-19 & 63-67); and allowing the user access to the host web site based on the received identifier if the identifier is authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.6, lines 21-

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24 & 31-37) when connecting to the second web site via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.12, line 62-col.13, line 6).

Gupta does not explicitly teach of an assigning an underlying provider identifier associated with the host web site of the input mark. Kirsch teaches of assigning an underlying identifier associated with host web site of the input mark (see col.20, lines 46-51). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Kirsch within the system of Gupta by implementing assigning underlying second identifier associated with the host web site of the input mark within the method for providing an automated login for a user logging onto a host web site because such an implementation allows the second web site to identify and authenticate the host web site and ensure that the "redirection" (see Kirsch: title) of the client request is from a trusted source.

**DEPENDENT:**

As per **claim 2**, Gupta and further teaches wherein the second identifier comprises a provider identifier associated with the second server (see col.3, lines 15-21) and the first identifier comprises a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (see claim 1 rejection above).

As per **claim 3**, Gupta further teaches wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of allowing a user access to a service provided by the first server after an initial registration by the user (see claim 1 rejection above and col.4, lines 47-50).

As per **claim 9**, Gupta teaches of further comprising a step of assigning, by the first server and during the first connection, a personal identifier to the user (see col.6, lines 54-62).

As per **claim 11**, Gupta further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second web site via a transparent login process after the user disconnects and then later reconnects to the second web site (see col.6, lines 21-24 and col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14).

As per **claim 14**, Gupta further teaches wherein the registration information (see claim 15 rejection above) and identifier received with respect to the first connection is stored in a database, and wherein the step of allowing comprises steps of: searching the database for an identifier that matches the identifier received with respect to the second connection (see col.12, line 62- col.13, line 3); and when a matching identifier is located, allowing the user access to the host web site (see col.13, line 3-6).

6. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) in view of Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A).

As per **claim 15**, Gupta teaches a server (see col.2, lines 9-14) comprising: a means for receiving a first connection and a second connection to a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (implicit: see col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14: Gupta teaches of a session being "timed out" or terminated and further teaches of a client request to re-establish a session); a means for accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see Fig.3, step 312); a means for

selecting from the first connection a computer input mark having a hyperlink to the second connection (see Fig.3, step 314; col.11, lines 42-45; and col.12, lines 47-52); a means for receiving a personal identifier (see col.5, line 66-col.6, line 4 and col.12, lines 17-19 & 63-67) and a provider identifier (see col.12, lines 66-67) each associated with an affiliated server during a first connection (see Fig.3, step 302), which affiliated server was visited by the user prior to the server receiving the first connection to the client data terminal (see col.11, lines 46-col.12, line 12); a means for storing the personal identifier (see col.12, lines 46-47 and col.13, lines 2-3: "stored temporary identifiers"); a means for receiving an the provider identifier during the second connection (see col.12, lines 66-67); and a means for authenticating the user during the second connection based on the personal and provider identifiers received during the second connection and allowing access to the second connection if both identifiers are authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.6, lines 21-24 & 31-37) when connecting to the second connection via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.12, line 62-col.13, line 6).

Gupta does not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal (see col.5, lines 12-19), and a means for storing the received registration information (see col.7, line 67-col.8, line 27). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg



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within the system of Gupta by implementing a means for receiving and storing registration information from a user of the client data terminal within the server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ “a distinct identification” to identify each user and also “use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers” (see col.5, lines 4-13). It is well known in the art that a plurality of web sites employ registration of new users for such purposes.

As per **claim 16**, Gupta further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second web site via a transparent login process after the user disconnects and then later reconnects to the second web site (see col.6, lines 21-24 and col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14).

7. Claims 4-8, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) and Kirsch et al. (US 6,466,966 B1), and further in view of Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A).

As per **claim 4**, Gupta further teaches wherein the step of receiving a connection comprises a step of receiving a second connection to a user via a client data terminal (implicit: see col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14: Gupta teaches of a session being “timed out” or terminated and further teaches of a client request to re-establish a session), wherein the step of selecting from the first web server a computer input mark comprises a step of receiving, during the second connection (see col.12, lines 13-14), a provider identifier associated with a second server of the plurality of servers (see col.12, lines 66-67), and a step of receiving, during the second connection, a personal identifier assigned to the

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user by the second server (implicit: see col.12, lines 25-41 and col.13, lines 7-13), and further comprising steps of: receiving a first connection to the user via a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (implicit: see col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14: Gupta teaches of a session being "timed out" or terminated and further teaches of a client request to re-establish a session); receiving, during the first connection, an identifier associated with the second server (see col.11, lines 40-45); storing the identifier (see col.12, lines 46-47 and col.13, lines 2-3: "stored temporary identifiers"); and wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of matching the stored identifier with the identifier received during the second connection (see col.12, line 62-col.13, line 6).

Gupta and Kirsch do not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information (see claim 15 rejection above).

As per **claim 5**, Gupta further teaches wherein the identifier received during the first connection and the identifier received during the second connection each comprises a provider identifier associated with a second server and a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (see claim 2 rejection above).

As per **claim 6**, Gupta and Kirsch do not explicitly teach wherein the step of storing comprises steps of: creating a user profile; and storing the identifier and the

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registration information in the user profile. Goldberg teaches wherein the step of storing comprises steps of: creating a user profile and storing the identifier and the registration information in the user profile (see col.21, line 63- col.22, line 15 and col.22, lines 35-43). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Gupta and Kirsch by implementing creating a user profile and storing the identifier and the registration information in the user profile within the method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ "a distinct identification" to identify each user and also "use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers" (see col.5, lines 4-13) and the use of user profile assists in the identification of an individual.

As per **claim 7**, Gupta and Kirsch teach of further including steps of: requesting, during the first connection, a consent of the user to use the identifier associated with the second server (see col.3, lines 15-21 and col.11, lines 40-45); and receiving the requested consent (implicit: see col.11, lines 34-38 and col.12, lines 13-16).

As per **claim 8**, Gupta and Kirsch do not explicitly teach wherein the registration information comprises at least one of a user name, user post office address, user telephone number, and user electronic mail address (see claim 15 rejection above and the reference locations of Goldberg provide).

As per **claim 12**, Gupta further teaches wherein the step of receiving a connection comprises a step of receiving a second connection of a user via an affiliated web site (see col.11, lines 30-38), wherein the step of selecting from the host web site a

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computer input mark (see col.11, lines 40-45) comprises a step of receiving, during the second connection, an identifier associated with the affiliated web site (see col.12, lines 66-67), and further comprising steps of: receiving a first connection of the user via the affiliated web site, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (implicit: see col.12, line 1-6 & 13-14: Gupta teaches of a session being "timed out" or terminated and further teaches of a client request to re-establish a session); receiving, with respect to the first connection, an identifier associated with the affiliated web site (see col.11, lines 40-45); and storing identifier received with respect to the first connection (see col.12, lines 46-47 and col.13, lines 2-3: "stored temporary identifiers").

Gupta and Kirsch do not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information (see claim 15 rejection above).

As per **claim 13**, Gupta further teaches wherein the identifier received during the first connection and the identifier received during the second connection each comprises a provider identifier associated with the affiliated web site and a personal identifier assigned to the user by the affiliated web site (see claim 15 rejection above).

***Response to Remarks***

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of claims 1 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection of the previous office action have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The examiner concurs with the applicant that Liu et al. does not teach the all limitations of the amended claims 1 and 10. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 10, and dependent claims 2, 3, 9, 11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) from new references, Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) in view of Kirsch et al. (US 6,466,966 B1), as a result of further searching and consideration.

Similarly, the applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of claims 5-7, 9, 12, 15, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection of the previous office action have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The examiner concurs with the applicant that Liu et al. alone or in combination with Clarke do not teach the all limitations of the amended claim 15. Therefore, claims 15 and 16 are rejected under new references, Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) and Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A), as a result of further searching and consideration.

Dependent claims 4-8, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al. (US 6,226,752 B1) and Kirsch et al. (US 6,466,966 B1), and further in view of Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A).

***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

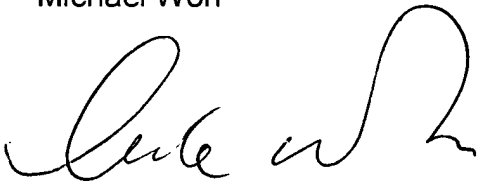
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Won



January 11, 2005



HOSAIN ALAM  
ASSISTANT PATENT EXAMINER